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our friends who favor us with manu-ts and illustrations for publication wish are rejected articles returned they must I cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 2200

The Testimony of the Man Power Bui.

The agreement of the Senate and the House on the man power bill in the form advocated by the military authorities gives testimony not only to the non-partisan and non-political temper of Congress, but also to the the American people to make good the promise recorded in their behalf on war against the Imperial German all the resources of the country are days of peace. hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.'

performance of our duty in the emergency. The measure which will go into effect now practically extends the provisions of that act to every man the Government or in the industries ginning on September 1. that are necessary to support them. Against this bill the same influences

which opposed the enactment of the original selective service measure operated. The principal result of their activities this year has been to reveal their poverty of support. Their appeal has been answered only with repetitions and reiterations of the American purpose and the American will to beat German militarism to the earth, and release the world from the menace that has oppressed it.

How much German money, how much German industry, have been exended to defeat the man power bill, or, failing that, to arouse ill feeling over its provisions, we do not now know. But we do know that this wise measure has been indorsed by a united nation, a nation ready to its Congress. The nation has served notice once more that no matter what the cost may be, it will achieve victory for the cause to which it is committed.

The Man and the Hour Are There.

lilinols suggested that the Hon. J. Han Lewis's trip to Europe was by way of "capitalizing" his candidacy for the United States Senate, we submi: that the inference was rather far fetched. The Hon. Jim Ham needs no capitalization. He is an aureate mint in himself. Besides, his Senatorial candidacy was capitalized, heavily capitalized, when it received the official stamp of approval from High Quarters in an emphatic ad-

journed politics indersement. We cannot accept Mr. RODENBERG's theory of the Administration's intent in sending JIM HAM abroad, "whisall," as the Illinois Congressman described the most beautiful being in the legislative department of the Government. Something other than admay have been merely to cheer the Samoan group. war worn peoples over there with a

the Allied commanders. and far be it from us to venture any form defences against British South indiscreet probings of a matter so Africa; to East Africa she granted improper to suggest that the presence which would furnish tropical prodof JIM HAM right on the ground at ucts to German manufactories. She Beltain is singularly timely. Of Jim dependencies she forced native labor might of our troops on the western Ham's profound understanding of the for stated periods of the year to do duties and responsibilities of diplothe work. macy we have incontestable evidence

vice for travel and social experience under cover of an official introduction, will ever be authority for aspir ants for diplomatic appointments.

Of course we have no specific in

formation even hinting that the Presdent contemplates to make JIM HAM Ambassador to Great Britain, and equally of course it is notorious that to direct public attention to JIM HAM in this way, or in any other way, is to encroach harshly upon his delicately retiring temperament. Not that JIM HAM is unconscious of his trary, he is keenly conscious of them. They could not escape his piercing alertness of vision. But his besetting weakness has ever been, and still is a shrinking modesty very detrimental to his advancement.

So the President need have no hesithe score of Jim Ham's possible un- man rule. willingness to serve. We fully commit ourselves to the prediction that If the Ambassadorship to Great Britain is offered to Jim Ham he will war that she might be spared from accept it.

More Pay for First Grade Patrolmen and Firemen.

The action of the Board of Estimate in deciding to raise the pay of the first grade patrolmen and firemen at once is commendable. These men, who have been receiving only \$1,500 a year, are the most valuable mem bers of their respective departments. Besides that, they are mostly married men, some with families of size. The raise of \$150 a year is not a great deal -only \$12.50 a month, but it will alleviate to some extent the pinch of the cost of living.

The \$1,500 a year that these city employees have been getting buys no more now than \$900 did five years ago. In food alone prices have risen unflinching determination, after prac- 68 per cent. since July, 1913. A dollar tically seventeen months of war, of buys now what 50 cents bought before the war started. And of course the increase in living cost is not confined by their Representatives and Sena- to food by any means. Rents have tors in April, 1917, when the Presi- advanced 15 per cent. or more. The dent was "authorized and directed to total cost for food, housing, clothing employ the entire military and naval and other necessities has been in forces of the United States and the creased, according to the Governresources of this Government to carry ment's figures, by one-half. The sal ary of a man who got \$1,500 in 1913 Government," and this was supple- would have to be increased to about mented by the words "to bring the \$2,100 if he were to five as well and conflict to a successful termination save as much as was his custom in the

To wait until the new budget made up before advancing the patrol-The selective draft of 1917 was a men's and firemen's pay would be to step, a long step, toward the orderly add just so much more to their burden, and THE SUN, which called the city's attention to the distress of the underpaid men, is glad to see that the Board of Estimate intends to apply fit for duty in the armed forces of some measure of necessary relief, be-

Careful economies in the budget should enable the city government to make up from other sources the money that is added to the salaries of worthy employees. The city will have its reward in the continued service of the men, many of whom were being compelled by necessity to look elsewhere for a living wage.

Germany Wants Back Her Colonies.

The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. WILHELM SOLF, declares that "a lively consciousness now extends far into the workers' circles" that the vital question for the honor of Ger many as a great Power. In his state ment of Germany's position on the return of her colonies Dr. Sory differs from preceding spokesmen or fulfil literally the pledge made by the subject in giving no indication that Germany is holding Belgium or other of her conquests as pawns, and in basing his plea upon the grounds of Germany's moral conquests in her dependencies. His suggestion is that a compromise be effected on the colonial question by which posses sion shall correspond to the economic strength of the nations concerned.

Germany before the war had four colonies in Africa, one in Asia and nine islands or groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Their estimated area was 1,027,820 square miles. The last of these colonies was lost several months ago when General SMUTS with his South Africans and Belgian, French and Portuguese colonia troops drove the Germans from German East Africa and forced their surrender in the swamp lands of the Lake Nyassa region.

More than a year previously to this conquest General Botha had occupled German Southwest Africa, and kers, spats, rainbow waistcoat and French and British troops Togo and Kamerun. Early in the war Japan had captured Kino-chow, China, the Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone islands in the Pacific; Australia had journed political "capitalization" was taken German New Guinea and adback of that remarkable action. It jacent islands, and New Zealand the

Dr. Solf speaks of the benefits ac glimpse of a thing of beauty; it may cruing to the native population unhave been to blind and bewilder the der the German rule and "the decienemy; it may have been to give mation of the colored population Marshal Foch the advantage of those of the various African colonies by rich stores of military sagacity which the Entente's action." Germany's JIM HAM accumulated in the dashing colonial policy differed from that of uniform of the Washington State any other civilized nation. She did militia; it may have been to inject not attempt to form homes for Gera little merriment into the lives of man settlers; she sent retired Prussian soldiers to German Southwest It may have been almost anything. Africa whose principal duty was to momentous. Yet it can hardly be the lands to Berlin stock companies the moment of Mr. Pace's resigna- pursued similar policies in her Pation of the Ambassadorship to Great cific possessions, and in all of her

The German treatment of the of record. His letter to Puggies-black people of Africa has been frewas it not Puggles?-of Peoria is quently referred to as "the darkest alone sufficient. That memorable chapter in Colonial Africa." As the document, setting forth the opportu- result of the German punitive expe-

at 100,000 before the war, only 11,-000 survived. "Of the rest some fled to British territory, but the greater part had succumbed in the war or had perished in the Kalahari desert." In discussing the conquest of East Africa in the Reichstag Dr. DERNBURG declared that the German campaign had cost, apart from disease and military engagements, the death of 75,000 natives from starvation. The German method of spreading the blessings of Kultur is best own remarkable merits. On the con- set forth by the Kaiser in his address to his expeditionary force to China: "Use your weapons in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance." The terror of the natives for German methods is so intense that not a captured colony tation in making the appointment on desires the restoration of the Ger-

> But apart from this is the fact that not a nation wants a German colony for a neighbor. China entered the the return of the overbearing German. Japan objects to the hold of Germany upon islands near her shores. The Union of South Africa demands as a reward for the assistance which it has rendered the civilized cause that Africa from the Cape to the Mediterranean shall be freed from German domination. The basis of the appeal of Australia and New Zealand for a Monroe Doctrine in the East is the peril to their nationalities from German outposts of imperialism in the Pacific. The voice of these people, who know what the German colonial policy really is, who know Prussian arrogance and greed for territory, must be heard at the final settlement. And there can be no question as to what that voice

will say. Dr. Solr says "Germany will no misuse her power in the East." The world knows the value of a German promise. It has had too many experlences with treaties and international agreements torn up as "scrape of paper" to accept upon Germany's word and assurance the compromise settlement which Dr. Solv so will ingly offers.

Could Germany Revolt?

Periodically there come from over seas stories prophesying a revolution in Germany, which, somehow, never comes to pass. Sometimes these turn out to have been based on exagger ated reports of local labor distur bance which required more than the local police force to quell; sometimes they are part of Teutonic peace propaganda.

There is at least something toler ably tangible in the latest report of this kind. General Lupenpourr, hav ing heard that a soldier of the Rhineland had boasted that his comrades going home on leave were pre paring for "a revolution which is to break out after the war" by stealing pistols and hand grenades, commands all his superior officers to be on the lookout for such attempts. He also orders them if they "hear such objectionable talk or hear of it through others" to deal with it "at once and without besitation."

Manifestly no revolution is going to have a chance to be born if General Ludenborff is in attendance. He says: Then there is the newly formed "Im-This organization, looking into the labor conditions, the dissolution of have ever met. the Reichstag and the collapse of the middle classes, possibly in the manner in which the Bolsheviki brought about the collapse of the bourgeoisie in Russia. However, the Imperial League is not wholly discouraged. It feels sure it can bandle the malcontents if only there is complete cohesion in "the defensive war against Social Democratic aggression," and a proper fund to pay the expenses.

Is there material in Germany for a revolution? It may be true that the military class and the land owners are uneasy as they look eastward. But then Germany is not Russia. The Hun is disciplined and Kultured. For more than a generation schools, universities, churches, controlled by the junkers and the military class as to policies and practices, have told him just what to think and just what to avoid. "Verboten" has been a sacred word which he has obeyed. He has believed implicitly that the State was everything and that he was merely its humble vassal.

Into the orderly consciousness of the German mind many disturbing facts may have crept lately, but it takes a long, a very long, time for an idea o displace the habits of a lifetime. ously impossible that reason should supplant blind obedience. Perhaps the financial and industrial collapse which must follow military defeat may bring about important political and social changes. It is to be hoped for, as only changes of that nature would make it possible to live comfortably in the same world with the German. Even so, it is a trifle hard to believe that these changes would

come by revolution. If there really is any prospect of a revolution the civilized world will be in duty bound to pray for its success. Meantime it is wiser to trust in the strategy of Foch and the front than in any regeneration of Germany from inside

The German machine is in reverse, and the steering gear is broken.

Mrs. BETTT WAKEMAN MITCHELL Of Hudson Falls, who is a candidate for nities offered by the diplomatic ser- dition in Central Africa it is reported sembly in Washington county, is ac-

that of the Herero nation, estimated companied on her campaign trips by her three small children, who appeal to the enrolled electors of her party to Protests Against the Fuel Adminis husband is a captain of the Navy: with naval enterprise she has can vassed more of the territory in her district than any of the three men opposing her; and she never makes a political speech without telling her auditors that we must beat the Germans. Mrs. Mitchell's domestic support and national platform make her a strong candidate; we pity the unfortunate males who covet the job she

> A table compiled by the Bureau of Labor shows that the purchasing power of the dollar has shrunk to 59 cents in New York. But the optimist will remind himself that money in Berlin has become useless, since food and clothing cannot even be bought.

What a man, this FOCH! He could almost run the "H" system

Every Frenchman believes in final victory with a steadiness which forces admiration.—General von STRIN.

The Frenchman knows that he is right and is willing to prove it; the German knows he's wrong, has al-ready proved it, and is fighting now because Kultur has told him that it is the only thing to do.

The Germans may announce that the abandonment of Ham is a dietetic

Carry your white classification card with you. If you have not yet received one from your local board ask for one immediately. If you have not yet become the owner of such a pasteboard, and look young or old enough to have one, hunt up your birth certificate and put it into your wallet. Thus you may avoid annoy-ance and aid the Government.

"Well done!" says PERSHING to army -Headline "Well done!" says the American public to PERSHING, who characteris-tically shares the praise with his men.

We are coming to the last of August, and of WILHELM.

Gold Stars.

From THE EVENING SEN. The war news of the last two days has struck heavily among the staff of THE EVENING SUN. We published on Tuesday the announcement that Lieuenant QUINCY SHARPE MILLS WAS 'missing in action," and yesterday the cable told us that Lieutenant Congap CRAWFORD had fallen in the performance of a duty which he and his comrades knew could have no other end. No word of ours could add anything to the glory of these brave spirits, so lately our associates in the daily work of THE EVENING SUN. One is surely rone, the other, we hope, may still live, a prisoner of the enemy or an unidentified hospital patient. Young as they are in years, they have had a rich measure of life. We salute them with our love and respect and with a sorrow that is full of pride and

THE MEN AND WOMEN OF FRANCE.

What a Young American Officer Is

Impelled to Think and Say of Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: First Name impressions and first hand convictions and judgments of thoughtful men have their value, and when they bear upon the sympathies and antipational liberties that have been created by the fierce struggle for the protection of national liberties they have an added interest. The below quoted extracts from a letter that I have just received from day is their only day of recreation. Must

"It is wonderful how French senti-

pared to endure any amount until that end is attained.

"Their women are marvellous. There little oution. your ribs and your Adam's apple to a limit on the Fifth avenue parade,

with the French peasants for a little war stamps, still enjoy his once a week while they don't have to be told what inhalation of the refreshing and invigthey are fighting for. Jeanne d'Arc had orating air of the hills and of the see nothing on these women. She lives to-If you ask me who has exerted the have given time and overtime in the greatest single moral influence on the effort to bring the sales of war stamps course of this war I should tell you in New York up to its quota. without question the women of France." I be prohibited from asking a few of against the success of the Republican confronted by an Interborough ticket CHARLES E. RUSHMORE.

ELIZABETHTOWN, August 28.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A display of foreign made electrical goods is now on view at the New York hibition were obtained from firms in South America, Australia, New Zealand, China, panies in this city over the recent re Japan and eastern Siberia. Complete data quest from Washington that every ef and with many Germans it is obvi- regarding each article will be supplied to

Catalogues describing rings for incana consular officer of a foreign country. Dry colors, such as chromes, blues greens and reds, are needed in Australia. paper, for glass, acids, twine, gums, oils cab owners, the general public is no and canned fish. The manager of the firm in need of these supplies will visit ter. Its conscience must dictate its polthis country in the near future.

Tubs for washing machines are wanted

in Canada. As a means of establishing the dye industry on a sound basis, the British Gov-ernment plans to advance funds for the benefit of manufacturers. The erst instalment, a sum of \$4,866,500, has been agreed upon. The industry will be partly Trade, which will have the right of inunjustly high prices.

in quantities large enough to supply local needs. The low prices of domesti-cally made belting will discourage all foreign competition for this trade. At the end of the war there will be nuch concrete construction work done in will find there an excellent market for concrete mixers and machinery for mak-

SUNDAY MOTORING.

tration's Schame

To THE HOTTOR OF THE SUN-SET! TO only on Sundays. That is the day when he bundles up his wife and children for a pleasant picnic in the country reviving day at the seashore. This him and his family. But from now on if he motors on Sunday he'll be considered unpatriotic.

of the order, or request, of the Fuel Ad-The man who can take any day of ministration and the one who can spend the whole week touring can ride all the week. New York, August 29.

The Conservation of Gas in the Sma' Wicked Hours.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Why s it that Dr. Garfield picks out Sunday for no motoring? I am one of the legions of Ford owners who delight in taking out their families every Sunday for recreation and health: in fact, being a working man, it is the only day

Why not suggest to our Fuel Admin istrator that he abolish all pleasure and taxi motoring every day week between the hours of 1 A. M. and A. M.? The saving in gasolene should be about the same, and the morals and nealth of many of our men and women

would be vastly improved. However, if it is necessary to put my Henry in the cellar until the Kalser is put out of commission I am with the FORD OWNER. NEW YORK, August 29.

Why Not Save the Gas That Joy Riders Use?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The order to stop pleasure automobiling on Sundays is unfair to the man who drives his own car and who can go out only on Sundays, owing to having to work on Sundays, owing to the too tired to of the country conserves just that much of the country conserves just that much motor at night; besides, night rides are of the country conserves just that much not for families. Without any data, I fuel which would otherwise be consumed venture to guess that were night joy riding stopped for about four or five nights a week enough gasolene would e saved to enable the rescinding of the Sunday order. JAMES MASTERS. New York, August 29.

The Effect of the Decision on the Sol diers in Camp.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: much better plan would be to put strict ban on joy riding after 10 P. M. Not only are the after midnight maniacs wasting gasolene by gallons where Sabbath rest seekers use pints but they which are so vital to the Government work at this juncture.

That these outlaws use several time as much gasolene as is used on Sunday making its drastic suggestion compulout for purely joy purposes, noting their an hour. approximate rate of speed. Then compare these figures with all the gasolene will be illuminating.

It will be hardly necessary after this test to compare the type of occupants who "like darkness better than light" to the quiet business man or war worker who takes his little family out for a hand impressions and first hand con- Sunday afternoon spin, travelling at a a letter that I have just received from day is their only day of recreation. Must a young Lieutenant of infantry, who they forego this relaxation in order that has been in France for some months, the libidinous may make better speed

Another feature which the conservaperial League for Combating Social ment has been captured by the Ameri- tionists have not considered is the week certain amount can be gonomically de-"Mind you, I have been coming into Sunday for a visit by motor to friends distance can be secured. intimate contact with the common peo- or relatives? A certain philanthropic ple all over France. The change in lady, and there are many like her, their morale since the Franco-American makes it a practice to invite from six try is being carried on by the Fuel counter attack is enormous. They be- to a dozen soldier boys whose homes gin to see the end now and that there are far away to be her guests over United States Geological Survey. will be an end, and so they are pre- Sunday. She takes them to church and after an early dinner hires a number of cars to give these boys a pleasan

Compel chauffeurs to stop their enfrugality and sacrifice, worn to the bone. gines when their cars are stopped; ask their eyes full of tears, but their lips the luxury lover to forego his daily ride smilling and their heads way up. I tell to the office and back; ask madam to you it gets you somewhere between shop by subway or trolley or bus; put for humanity's sake let the useful citi-"After our men have been billeted zen, the purchaser of Liberty bonds and shore. We have had with us all the this autumn of importance or of no day in every tiny farmhouse over here. week a hundred thousand salesmen who them to rest with me in a Sunday after-HENRY MACNAIR. NEW YORK, August 29.

Use of Taxicabs Is Left to the Put

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! There seems to be a great amount of confu quest from Washington that every ef fort be made to conserve the gasolen supply by discontinuing the use of au tomobiles for pleasure trips on Sunday until further notice.

but acknowledge that your guide, phiinterpreting the request from Washington seems to be directly up to the taxi without its responsibilities in the mat One of the taxicab officials cor rectly defined the request as it applies to the general public when he said : "Every one knows when a propos trip is essential. The public can handle

While at first sight the burden of

this situation for itself." This phase of the matter assumes the utmost importance when it is considunder the supervision of the Board of ered that many owners have decided terference if complaints are made about the convenience of those who consider their calls essential. The attitude of Helting is now manufactured in Japan the owners of one of the largest copanies in the city, a company whose cabs are popular because of the lov tariff, is illustrative. This company wil accept no calls for trips outside the city, but it will accept calls for trips between hotels and railroad stations, to

physician's offices. Therefore it is up to the public to say

man who could just as well use the subway, the elevated or the surface cars in making the trip-and his conscience tells him he ought to use thes lines whenever he can-is not showing the true spirit of patriotism if he calls a taxleab to carry him.

NEW YORK, August 29. Gasolene Cards for Motorists? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Your editorial article of this morning "No

nday Motoring" expresses my

This order does not strike me as just nor the best way to meet the conditions. If conservation is necessary, and oubtless it is, why select one section of the country and exempt the other? Why not take in the whole country and reduce the time necessary for this

order to remain in effect? Why should we be called upon to bear the entire burden? The whole thing seems to me to be "a hit or miss plan," hitting those who only have Sunday holidays.

The fairest way would be to put mo orists on the card system; there would be no guesswork about this plan. There are so many pleasure cars in

the United States; there is so much gas available for them; a simple sum in addition and multiplication, and equitable distribution to all. A. E. C. NEW YORK, August 29.

WATER POWER.

bilities of United States Streams. From Fuel Facts, published by the Fuel Ad-

the generation of electric energy by water power and the substitution in producing the energy required

of the saving in coal effected by the installation of hydroelectric plants is contained in a statement by coal men that coming if it is by him demanded after the annual consumption of coal in St. Louis was reduced by that means between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons.

Western States have gone much further than those of the East in the development of their water powers. Large the West at a cost which compares more favorably with steam power than is the case in the East.

The superiority of electric over steam been demonstrated in a number of cases. particularly on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and on the Norfolk and Western Railway. On what is known can very easily be demonstrated, if the as the "Elkhorn Grade" on the latter Government wishes to do so before road, which is now electrified, two electric locomotives haul at the rate of foursory. Let the Fuel Administration place teen miles an hour a freight train which watchers on the road between Bronx formerly three of the most powerful Park and New Haven and count the steam locomotives were unable to haul to the dollar was first adopted. At the cars each night for a week which are at a speed not greater than seven miles

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the potential water power vehicles out on Sunday and the result of the United States under conditions will be illuminating. sive of the increase which could be brought about by the construction of reservoirs. Those estimates have bee tabulated with reference to geographical

Estimated

United States .. 27.943.000 100.00 53 505.000 100 60 Only about one-sixth of the estimated gold or gold's paper deputies varying present a picture that touches the heart. to and from his favorite roadside re- minimum potential water power avail-Democracy," whose members are cans. They cannot say enough about end and Sunday travel to the nearby veloped at this time provided various obus; they cannot do enough for us. All camps where parents wish to bid good- stacles can be overcome, namely, legal junkers and rich owners of factories. I can say about the French is that they by to a son who is going forth to fight difficulties, scarcity of the necessary are the most appreciative, the most sym- for liberty. Must the soldiers them- capital, materials and labor due to war future, discerns serious trouble over pathetic, the biggest hearted people, I selves be deprived of the countless opportunities that are offered them every market within reasonable transmission

A nationwide survey of developed and undeveloped water powers of the coun-Administration in cooperation with the

QUESTIONS FOR LEWIS. A Woman Chairman Wants to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! May I be permitted space in the columns of at present via Seventh avenue line and your paper to ask Attorney-General transferring at Rector street, he would Merton E. Lewis seven brief questions? Should he reply I shall feel better able tioned sign. to advise the prospective women voters

in our several Assembly districts. 1. Do you, Mr. Lewis, consider unity

2. If Governor Whitman is renominated is it your intention, Mr. Lewis, ticket, with the possibility of putting booth at the end of it. The place for the government of the State of New selling tickets for those wishing to York in the hands of Tammany and Democratic inefficiency?

3. And, Mr. Lewis, is your mood so mistake can be made. As at present rebellious that you will knife the Re- arranged you have your fifty yard walk

4. What, Mr. Lewis, do you mean campaign based upon booze? You have sage." been reported as saying that your "ac quaintance with booze is very limited." 5. Do you admit, Mr. Lewis, the truth of the old adage that a man is known by the company he keeps?

losopher and friend is at present the Adorable Barnes of Albany 7. Come, Mr. Lewis, be frank in regilty is back of the hostile activities of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bennet and yourself? Is it the Boy Senator from New York State? The women

6. Can you. Mr. Lewis, do anything

would like to know. ELIZABETH TRYON. Chairman Women's Voters Committee of the Hudson River Counties. TUXEDO PARK, August 29.

The Selective Congressional Draft.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. WIll bams, and Claude Kitchin, Democrat. of North Carolina, and may I ask if

NEW YORK, August 29.

whether these calls are essential. The SUGGESTED "READJUSTMENT OF THE GOLD STANDARD."

The Ancient Fallacy of Chesp Money Makes Its Appearance in CONSERVE. a New Form.

> stead of free silver, bimetallism, "rag baby" (paper flat currency) it is now 'readjustment of the gold standard." We do need a readjustment along the lines of Professor Irving Fisher's unshrinkable dollar, but that is not the intention. It is not that more gold is to be put into the coin stamped five or ten or twenty dollars so as to increase its purchasing power, but under the ples of stimulating gold production to pay more for the metal. And "paying more" means that instead of stamping 25.8 grains of gold one dollar, to make it, say, twenty

the metal gold. The dollar stamp means

grains.

nothing except that the United States Government guarantees that a five dollar gold piece contains 129 grains of the metal, a ten dollar gold piece 258 grains of the proper "fineness." Beyond that the Government guarantees nothing. When it issues paper money it guarantees to exchange this piece of paper calling for five dollars for 129 grains of gold. It makes no Facts About the Hydroelectric Possicharge for putting this guarantee on mines and smelts the metal, pays carrying charges to a mint and receives A general development of facilities for the same weight back in coin properly stamped, or a check which means that such energy for that derived from steam function of the United States Mint is wherever practicable is strongly urged only to eliminate the necessity of our by eminent engineers. It is axiomatic carrying scales and acids to determine that the utilization of the water powers at each transaction the weight and genuineness of the pieces of metal. All paper money, checks, notes, govnental or private, are the docu-One of the most striking illustrations mentary evidence that gold is on deof the payee or that it will be fortha given date.

It is interesting to note the cause of the decreased gold output during the last three years despite the fact that all the nations, especially the warring ones, are clamoring for it. amounts of power can be developed in There has been the same great increase in the cost of mining gold as in mining iron, silver, copper or coal. There has been the same increase in wages, machinery, chemicals, transcomotives under certain conditions has portation, &c., caused by the decreased output of other things and the diversion of labor. But the corporation operating silver, copper or coal mines can advance the price of its product to correspond to the increased cost of production. However, the produce of gold gets a piece of metal stamped \$5 for every 129 grains he sells just as when the standard of 25.8 grains same time he has to pay out perhaps two of these \$5 gold pieces or their deputies in paper bills where he paid one ten years ago. In other words, a gold mining corporation has product to furnish its employees and its purveyors of machinery, chemicals, transportation, &c., with 'the same quantity of food, clothing, housing, &c., without increasing its income correspondingly. The result is that profitable, with the consequent reduction of the world's gold output. The under the same name would be bad position of the producer of gold is unique. He is the only producer of production of gold is the one bright wealth (if we may call gold wealth) spot, the one opposing influence to who does not in the first instance ex- the attenuation of money now going change that wealth for something on, and this one favorable factor it is

The ugly face of cheap money has | in ratio according to the market price reappeared behind a new mask. In- of each commodity. On the contrary, first instance exchange it, but gets it back with the guarantee that it is gold and weighs so and so much, Then he can exchange this stamped gold metal or its proxy for meat, clothing, houses, automobiles, &c., but only at a discount of 50 per cent, in purchasing power though nominally worth par. And his miners will only take it at 50 cents, i. e., they want double wages.

To stimulate gold production by subsidies or by "paying more for it" would be bad economics, apart from the question of national honesty, because a great amount of productive en-A dollar is nothing but 25.8 grains of ergy would be diverted to producing something which is not wealth, but only a measure of wealth. Of all the commodities in the world it is the one with whose present production humanity could most easily dispense. Its alarming increase during the period of The accumulated supply would keep the world of finance and commerce going for generations and even the total stoppage of new production would have no other result than falling prices or the prevention of further advances. But the suspension of the output of coal, iron, wheat, corn or cotton would be disastrous.

Instead of stamping 25.8 grains \$1. would at once raise the price of everything sharply, cause another great increase in the cost of living, put additional burdens on all those on salaries, pensions, annuities and fixed incomes, another strain on all corporations that cannot proportionately increase their charges to meet the consequent inevitable new advance in operating cost. It would mean that every laborer who has put \$100 (i, e., 2,580 grains of gold) in the savings bank, when he comes to draw it would get 2,000 grains of gold, called \$100, but with the purchasing power of \$80. It would mean partial repudiation of all debts, private and public, except those stipulated as payable "in gold coin of present weight and fineness." And probably even this protective clause would become void because it could not be enforced or

because met with a non possum. "To change the standard" by cutting fown the weight of the \$5 gold piece 20 per cent, and still calling it \$5 would be as dishonest as fradulently to pay a creditor at 80 cents on the dollar. While about it we might as well reduce the length of the yard to 29 inches; that would greatly help the manufacturers of textiles having contracts: reduce the pound to 11 ounces, it would make the army rations go further and would relieve the coal situation; reduce the bushel to three pecks, potatoes and wheat would last longer; call a pint a quart, this would give twice as many quarts of milk for the bables; call nine a dozen, it would enable the manufacturer to make a dozen 20 per cent. cheaper. If we are to bleed the dollar

why not bleed other standards? Any "readjustment of the gold standard" by artificial stimulus to prolow grade ores become un- duction would be bad economics reduction of the weight of the col economics and bad faith. The falling The producer of iron, cotton, proposed to eliminate by subsidy or

wheat, clothing, &c., exchanges it for by the lightening of the coin CHARLES VEELN.

MAZES OF THE "H."

Times Square Region. is twenty-two days since the now famous | your Sunday Issue you appear to indoze "H" was opened and closed, and yes- the "year around" daylight saving sugterday I noticed two conditions that still gestion, copied from Fuel Facts, conserve to misinform the travelling public, taining a statement that the northern in one instance and mislead them in the boundary of the United States is fur other at the Times Square station.

On the wall of the old station and Europe. approximately under the Knickerbocker Hotel, also on the entrance wall to the latitudes 40 and 50 degrees north B. R. T. station, the sign "To All Brook- should be checked up for the entire lyn Trains" can be seen.

the Sea Beach route and West End line tions of both America and Europe leave there, and if a passenger wanted to take the Interborough Brooklyn teath. be easily misguided by the above men-

Passengers leaving the B. R. T. trains at Forty-second street and wishing to reach the stair at the Rialto corner, and cohesion in the Republican party instead of going up those under the ing districts and make the requirement of importance or of no clothing store on the Broadway side of America and Europe nearly to and then crossing the street to that same as to daylight saving, corner, will, if they are not careful, find themselves in a long passageway runboth ning toward that direction, only to be tinue north on the old line is at the An Observer of Draft Highles to beginning of the passage and then be to make before the error is discovered and then you have the pleasure of walkwhen you state that you will wage a ing back to find the real "north pas-

New York, August 29.

"POST MERIDIAN."

Secretary Daniels Uses the Popular, Not the Classic, Form.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE I had siways supposed that the letters "P. M.," referring to time, were an ab. is unmarried; each of the breviation of the Latin words "post meridiem," literally "after, midday" or "after noon." I was somewhat surprised, therefore, to note in the reprint of Secretary Daniels's "order to make from Montauk to Niagara Falls and the Jack tars bone dry" in Sunday's not. from Orange county to Chautauqua Sun that the Secretary, who is one of the most enthusiastic apostles of social democracy in public life to-day, uses the words "post meridian" twice, "on the 2d day of April, 1918, at 4 o'clock post meridian"; "this order shall take effect Friday, August 30, 1918, at 4 o'clock post meridian."

Perhaps some reader of THE Sen launched is named Sacrate you be good enough to oblige a constant familiar with naval customs can throw they get that name from reader of forty years and more and give light on the foregoing aberration. Can some of our boyhood the war vote record of Representatives it be that it is customary in naval par-S. Hubert Dent, Jr., Democrat, of Ala- lance to substitute "meridian" for "meridiem." and that the Secretary with true democratic instinct was merely and from churches and to and from they are to be elected to the Sixty-sixth talking down to the level of his auditory?

THE FACTORY STRIP.

Subwayfarer's Wanderings in the Daylight Requirements of America and Europe About the Same.

ther south than the greater portion of

The hours of sunrise and sunset for year, as these latitudes embrace the This is not so, because only those via greater part of the manufacturing por-

Thus San Francisco, 37 deg : Denver. 39 deg.; Chicago, 41 deg., Cincinnati 41 deg.; New York, 40 deg.; and Rome. Italy, 41 deg., on the south, and Estable Ottawa, 45 deg.: Calnis, Mnine, 45 deg London, 51 der : Paris, 48 den ; De 52 deg ; and Bremen, 53 deg north, include most of the manufacture of America and Europe nearly the same

The mere average of extreme lab-tudes is misleading. J H Pagers NEW YORK, August 29.

THE UNCALLED

mits He Is Puzzled

that it seems assured the 18 to 45 will be called, I we ask, What about the yours several months ago, were me their local loards that they placed in class 1A? One of three upon being asked recently if no called yet, replied: "No. I am ing to be called; that's all 1 . . a should

tial" mean? A place that mind employs three bert wife but no emidren. The goes out to work every disband. Are these the root is written, "They also serve .

Surely some one must understant that which I cannot, although I am

NEW YORK, August 29. A Ship's Name Celebrated in song-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST

And I will be a different will When I get back to Saccarappa, Mathe?"

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 13.

NEW YORK, August 29.